ETHNOCULTURAL DATA BASE MATERIALS SERIES III

SPECIAL REPORT NUMBER 4

A PROFILE OF IMMIGRANT WOMEN IN ONTARIO, 1981

A STUDY BASED ON DATA FROM THE 1981 CENSUS

Commissioned from:
The Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division, Statistics Canada by Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Culture 1986

ISSN-0714-1297
ISBN-0-7729-1439-7
D1736 5/86 1300

Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Culture
77 Bloor Street West
Toronto, Canada
M7A 2R9

Distributed by:
Ethnocultural Data Office
Multicultural Program
77 Bloor Street West, 5th Floor
Toronto, Ontario M7A 2R9
Telephone: (416) 965-5280

Copies available from the Ontario Government Bookstore,
880 Bay Street, Toronto for personal shopping.
Out-of-town customers can write to Publications Services Section,
5th Floor, 880 Bay Street, Toronto, Ontario M7A 1N8.
Telephone: In Metro Toronto (416) 965-6015. Outside Metro Toronto,
dial 1-800-268-7540. In Northwestern Ontario, call the operator and
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Published by the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture.
Printed by the Queen's Printer for Ontario.
Province of Ontario, Toronto, Canada

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Foreword

As Minister responsible for multiculturalism and citizenship in Ontario, I am pleased to introduce A Profile of Immigrant Women in Ontario, 1981. This is another in the series of special reports based on analysis of census data.

The publication contains computer maps showing the distributions of immigrant women across the province as well as in the ten Census Metropolitan Areas. Highlights and graphs augment the detailed tabulations.

This profile will serve as an important resource for policy development and service delivery. An understanding of the characteristics of immigrant women in Ontario will assist in tailoring services to facilitate their effective integration into our society.

Further information is available in my Ministry to supplement data contained in this publication. We welcome your inquiries.

Lily Munro

Lily Munro
Minister

PREFACE

A PROFILE OF IMMIGRANT WOMEN IN ONTARIO, 1981 has been produced for the Ethnocultural Data Base of the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Culture, in support of the Ministry's lead role in multiculturalism and settlement.

The major purpose of the Ethnocultural Data Base is to provide the Ontario Government with information about the patterns of residential settlement and the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of Ontario's ethnocultural and immigrant population. As well, the information provided in this publication is expected to be helpful to other levels of government, business and industry, community organizations and agencies, post-secondary institutions, and the public generally.

The project was carried out by Brian Harrison, Special Advisor on Social Statistics in the Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division of Statistics Canada with the assistance of Statistics Canada personnel noted in the Acknowledgements section. Maps and graphs were produced in the Geocartographics Subdivision of Statistics Canada. General direction of the project was provided by Dorene E. Jacobs, Manager, and Maryelle Tetreault, Assistant Research Officer, Ethnocultural Data Office, Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Culture.

This report is the second commissioned from Statistics Canada, based on 1981 census data. The first, **Non-English Speaking Immigrants in Ontario, 1981: Socio-Economic Characteristics,** was also carried out by Brian Harrison and published in 1985 by the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Culture.

Copies of both reports, as well as other Ethnocultural Data Base publications, may be obtained from the Ontario Government Bookstore, located at 880 Bay Street, Toronto, for personal shopping. Out-of-town customers can write to Publications Services, 5th Floor, 880 Bay Street, Toronto, Ontario M7A 1N8. In Metro Toronto, call 965-6015. Outside Metro, dial 1-800-268-7540. In area code 705, call the operator and ask for Zenith 67200.

Further information about the Ethnocultural Data Base is available from:

Ethnocultural Data Office, Multicultural Program
Ministry of Citizenship and Culture
77 Bloor Street West, 5th Floor
Toronto, Ontario
M7A 2R9

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This profile of immigrant women in Ontario was initiated when the author was on assignment with the Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division, Statistics Canada. The author is grateful for the support received from that division in completing this project, particularly from Gordon Priest who made staff available to work on the activity, to Michael Crew who retrieved the tables for the report and to Lucie Lamadeleine and Beryl Gorman who provided invaluable help with typing and word processing activities. Marc Lemay of the Geocartographics Subdivision was responsible for producing the maps.

The author is also indebted to Dorene Jacobs from the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Culture who provided guidelines for the production of the report and suggestions for improvement and to Luc St. Amour of the Social and Economic Studies Division, Statistics Canada for his technical assistance.

The author is solely responsible for the opinions expressed and for any errors or omissions which appear in this report.

Brian R. Harrison
Special Advisor on Social Statistics
Housing, Family and Social
Statistics Division
Statistics Canada

HIGHLIGHTS

- The 1981 Census showed 963,000 immigrant women in Ontario. This represents more than half (53%) of immigrant women in Canada.

- About 83% of immigrant women live in Ontario's ten Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs). Approximately 56% of immigrant women in Ontario live in the Toronto CMA.

- The two major sources of Ontario's immigrant women are the United Kingdom, where 26% were born and Italy, the birthplace of 12%.

- Immigration patterns for immigrant women have changed considerably over the post-war period. The British Isles, which accounts for almost one third of immigrant women who came to Canada before 1971, was the source of only 14% of those immigrating during the 1971-1981 period. The Caribbean and Guyana region, which is the origin of less than 4% of immigrant women in the period prior to 1971, accounts for 17% in the 1971-1981 period.

- The proportion of immigrant women unable to speak English or French well enough to conduct a conversation varies from 1% for early immigrants (arriving before 1946) to 14% for the most recent immigrants (arriving in the period 1971-1981).

- Among immigrant women with a mother tongue other than English or French, language maintenance (the proportion who use their mother tongue as principal home language) is highest for the Chinese, Portuguese, Italian and Greek mother tongue groups.

- Immigrant women from South-East Asia and South Asia tend to be better educated than women from other regions. They have the highest proportions with university degrees (29% and 24% respectively). Immigrant women from Southern Europe have the lowest levels of education, as two-thirds have less than Grade 9.

- Labour force participation is highest for women born in the Caribbean and Guyana region, and South-East Asia.

- An analysis of the occupations of immigrant women shows that women from North and Central America have the highest proportions in managerial, administrative, professional, scientific, teaching and related occupations (37%). This compares to only 8% of women from the Southern European region.

- Immigrant women from South America have the lowest average employment income ($7,431), with women from Southern Europe having the second lowest ($8,262). The lowest household incomes are found among women from the Caribbean and Guyana ($26,147) and South America ($27,395).

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Introduction

Of the 8.5 million people living in Ontario at the time of the 1981 Census, almost one million were women who had immigrated to Canada at some time prior to the Census. These women came to Canada from many different countries, and brought with them a diversity of personal and family characteristics acquired in their country of origin. Their characteristics reflect, to some degree, the immigration policies which were prevalent at the time they entered Canada. Policies governing the conditions of entry have changed considerably since the beginning of the century, and the countries of origin, ethnic composition and skills of immigrants have changed accordingly. Even immigrant women who came to Canada during the same period have diverse characteristics, depending in part on whether they came as family class immigrants or assisted relatives, independents or refugees. Some enter the country with a firm knowledge of one of the official languages, a high level of education, and a long experience of living in a cultural setting not unlike that of Canada. Others are unable to communicate in English or French, have low levels of education, and have spent their lifetime in countries where the culture and social organization were very different from those of their new country. Collectively, immigrant women represent a very heterogeneous group, which reflects the political and economic situation in Canada and elsewhere in the world at varying periods of our recent history.

The purpose of this report is to present a profile of immigrant women in Ontario, using data available from the 1981 Census of Canada. One of the difficulties in presenting a profile of this population arises from the heterogeneity described above. In order to present the data in a straightforward manner, the countries of origin of immigrants must be grouped together into regions, and this may tend to

mask differences between countries. The various regions and components which form the basis of this study were suggested by personnel of the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture, and are shown in Appendix 1.

For purposes of this study, an immigrant woman is defined as a female 15 years of age or older who was born outside Canada and was not a Canadian citizen by birth. The demographic, social and economic characteristics of immigrant women are presented, with a view to identifying the size, nature and geographic distribution of this population as well as important differences in social and economic characteristics. The scope of the profile and the method of presentation are designed to render it interesting and accessible to a broad range of readers, rather than to probe particular problem areas or relationships between variables. A number of other studies are listed in the bibliography and will provide readers with further insight on some of the questions raised in the following pages.

The Number of Immigrant Women in Ontario

How many immigrant women live in Ontario, and what proportion of the population do they represent?

- Data from the 1981 Census show that there are approximately 963,000 (Table 1) immigrant women, that is, female immigrants fifteen years of age and older in Ontario.

- Approximately one in four (28%) of the women in the province are immigrants.

- Over half (53%) of immigrant women in Canada are located in Ontario.

- The attraction of Ontario for immigrants is also apparent from Table 1. While Ontarians comprise 35% of the total population of Canada, they account for over half (53%) of the immigrants in the country.

- The 24% of Ontarians who are immigrants compare to 12% in the rest of Canada, and 5% in the United States (figures not shown on table).

TABLE 1. Total Population and Immigrant Population by Age and Sex, Canada and Ontario, 1981

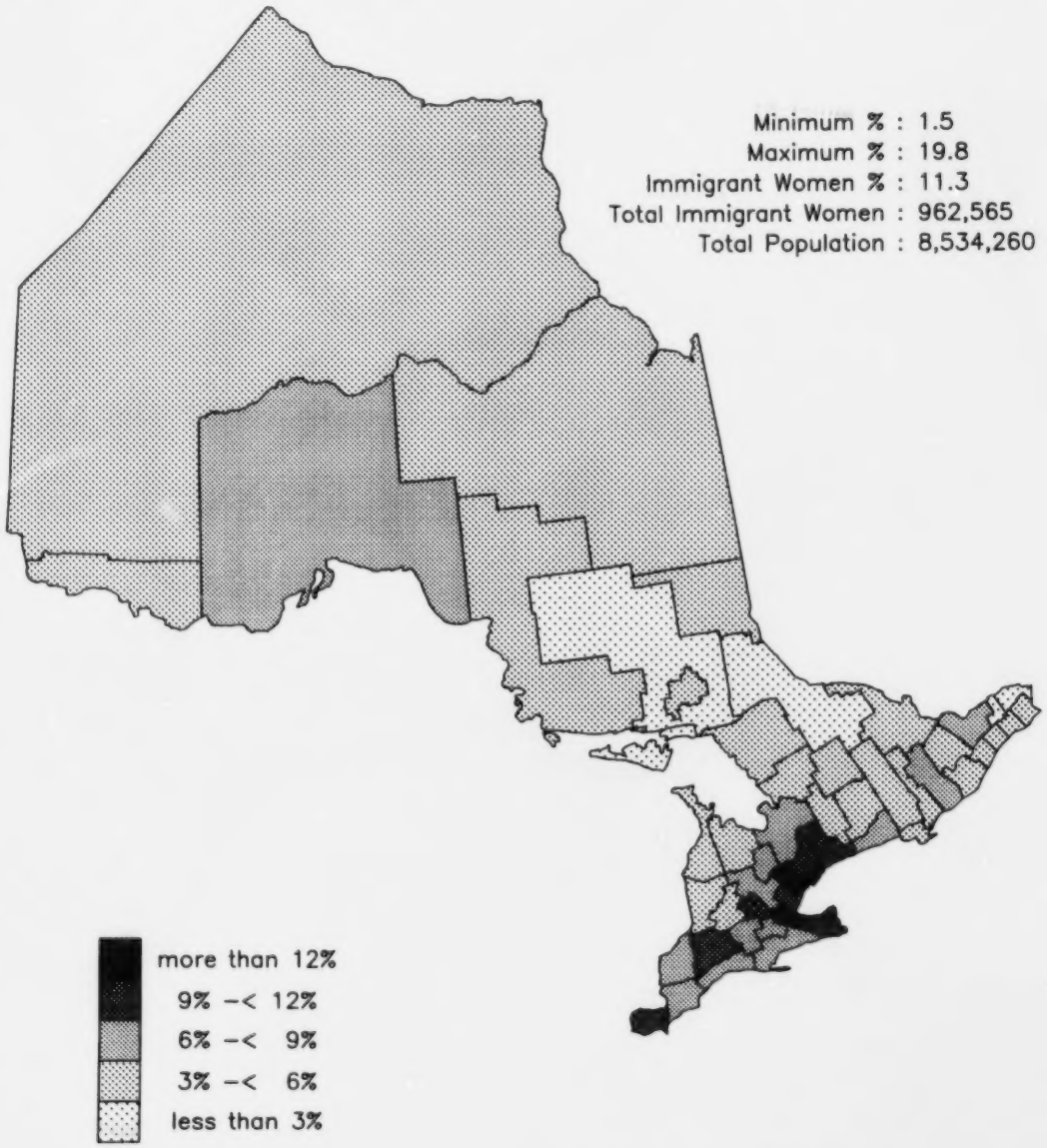
	Male	Female	Total
Canada			
Total Population			
Under 15	2,806,760	2.667,450	5,474,210
15 Years and Over	9,151,600	9,457,690	18,609,290
Total	11,958,360	12,125,135	24,083,495
Immigrant Population			
Under 15	132,540	125,840	258,380
15 Years and Over	1,757,970	1,811,165	3,569,135
Total	1,890,510	1,937,005	3,827,520
Ontario			
Total Population			
Under 15	966,345	918,190	1,884,540
15 Years and Over	3,244,300	3,405,425	6,649,725
Total	4,210,645	4,323,620	8,534,260
Immigrant Population			
Under 15	65,065	62,450	127,520
15 Years and Over	919,495	962,560	1,882,060
Total	984,560	1,025,015	2,009,580
	% in Ontario		
Total Population			
Under 15	34.4	34.4	34.4
15 Years and Over	35.5	36.0	35.7
Total	35.2	35.7	35.4
Immigrant Population			
Under 15	49.1	49.6	49.4
15 Years and Over	52.3	53.1	52.7
Total	52.1	52.9	52.5

Source: 1981 Census of Canada, Unpublished Data.

ONTARIO

IMMIGRANT WOMEN AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION, 1981

By Census Divisions



SOURCE: 1981 Census of Canada
Produced by the Geocartographics Subdivision, Statistics Canada, for the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Culture, 1986.

Place of Birth of Immigrant Women

The following sections present data on the place of birth for immigrant women. Data for all immigrant women are shown below, followed by data for those who came to Canada between 1971 and 1981.

- The two major sources of Ontario's immigrant women are the United Kingdom where 26% were born, and Italy, the birthplace of 12% (Table 2).

- The United States is the next largest source of immigrant women (6%) followed by Germany (5%), Portugal, Poland and the Netherlands (4% each) and Jamaica, USSR and Yugoslavia (3% each).

- The ten countries mentioned above represent the origin of about 70% of immigrant women in Ontario. The remaining 30% is divided between a myriad of countries from around the world.

Place of Birth of Recent Immigrants

- The ten major sources account for about 60% of immigrant women with period of immigration 1971-1981 (Table 3).

- The United Kingdom was the major source country for immigrant women in the 1971-1981 period, with about 13% of immigrant women born in the U.K.

- Portugal, Jamaica, India and the United States follow in importance as the places of birth for immigrant women with six to eight percent each.

- The Philippines and Guyana each account for between four and five percent of recent immigrants.

TABLE 2. Major Source Countries for Immigrant Women, Ontario, 1981

	Number	%
United Kingdom	252,090	26.2
Italy	117,925	12.3
United States	54,600	5.7
Germany	45,490	4.7
Portugal	42,565	4.4
Netherlands	36,945	3.8
Poland	36,560	3.8
Jamaica	31,090	3.2
USSR	30,815	3.2
Yugoslavia	29,900	3.1
Other	284,585	29.6
Total	962,565	100.0

Source: 1981 Census of Canada, Unpublished Data.
Note: A more detailed table showing selected countries of birth for females born outside Canada appears in Appendix 2.

TABLE 3. Ten Major Sources of Immigrant Women with Period of Immigration 1971-1981, Ontario, 1981

	Number	% of Immigrant Women with Period of Immigration 1971-1981
United Kingdom	32,425	13.3
Portugal	19,355	7.9
Jamaica	18,505	7.6
India	15,405	6.3
United States	14,835	6.1
Phillipines	11,990	4.9
Guyana	10,470	4.3
Italy	8,485	3.5
Hong Kong	8,410	3.5
South America	7,545	3.1
Other	96,120	39.5
Total	243,545	100.0

Source: 1981 Census of Canada, Unpublished Data.

Period of Immigration

The 1981 Census included a question asking people born outside Canada in what year they first immigrated to Canada. The results for immigrant women are shown below.

- About one in three of Ontario's immigrant women came to Canada in the post-war period 1946-1960 (Table 4).

- The two subsequent decades (1961-1970 and 1971-1981) account for just over half of Ontario women born abroad, with about 25% in each decade.

- About 13% came to Canada before 1946.

- Approximately 75% came to Canada before 1971.

TABLE 4. Period of Immigration of Immigrant Women, Ontario, 1981

	Number	%
Before 1946	129,045	13.4
1946-1960	333,695	34.7
1961-1970	256,290	26.6
1971-1981	243,545	25.3
Total	962,565	100.0

Source: 1981 Census of Canada, Unpublished Data.

Place of Birth and Period of Immigration

Changes in immigration patterns in recent years, which have resulted in fewer arrivals from traditional sources of immigration, are reflected in Figure 1 which shows a comparison of the most recent ten year period (1971-1981) and all preceding periods of immigration.

- The British Isles, which accounts for almost one third of women immigrating prior to 1971, was the source of only 13.8% in the most recent ten year period (Figure 1).

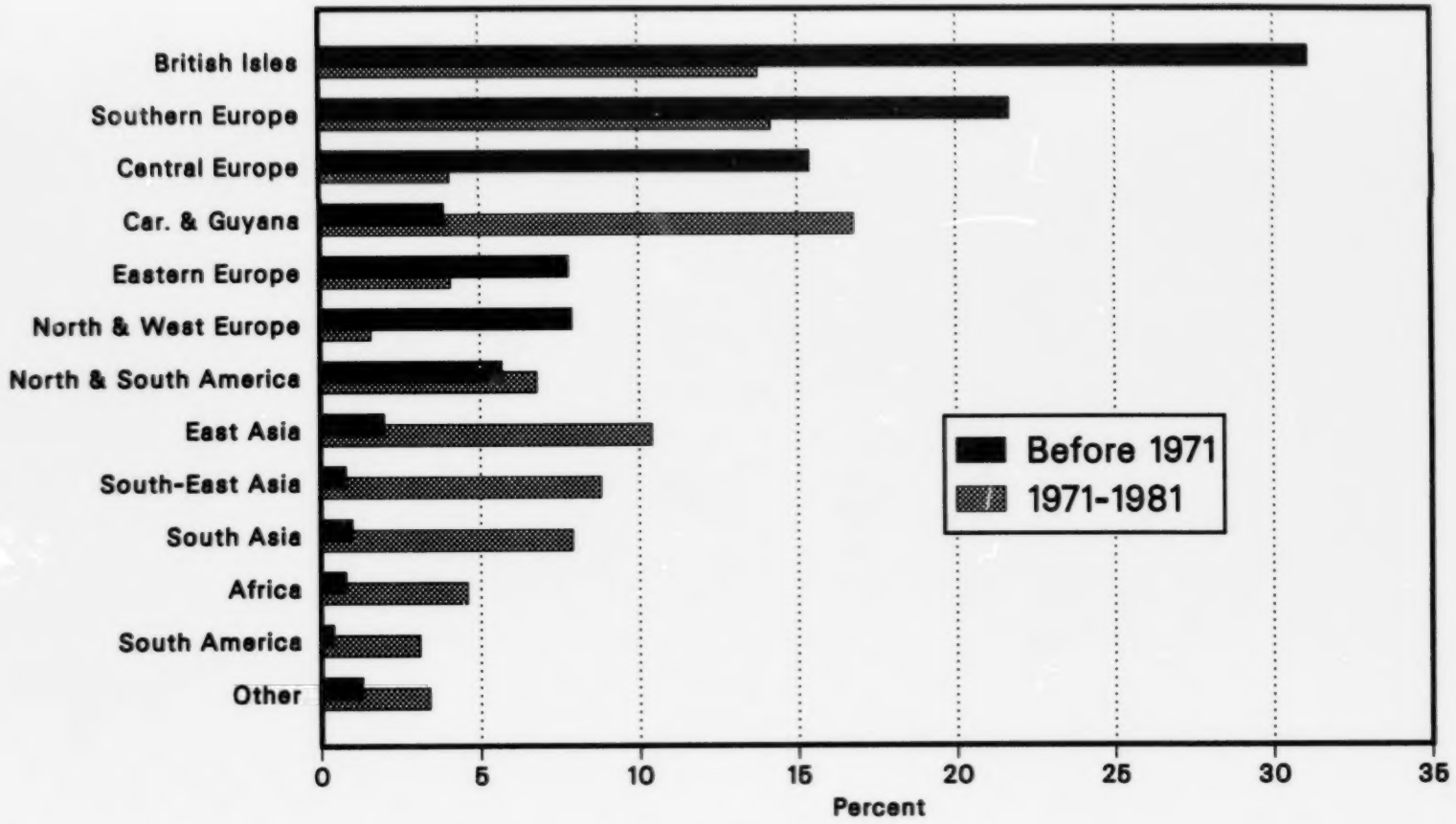
- The Carribean and Guyana region, which is the origin of less than 4% of immigrant women in the period prior to 1971, accounts for 16.8% in the 1971-1981 period. It was the major source of immigrant women during the most recent decade.

- Like the British Isles, European sources of immigrant women show smaller proportions of immigrant women during the 1971-1981 period. Only Southern Europe remained a major source of immigrant women, mainly because of Portuguese immigration.

- The proportion of immigrant women born in Asia increased considerably in the most recent decade. Among Asian countries, India and the Philippines were the two leading sources of immigrant women during this period.

Figure 1

Immigrant Women by Place of Birth and Period of Immigration, Ontario, 1981.
(Shows % of total immigrant women in each category)



Source: 1981 Census of Canada, Unpublished Data.

Place of Residence

- The vast majority (82.6%) of immigrant women in Ontario live in Census Metropolitan Areas, according to the 1981 census (Table 5).

- Toronto CMA is the major location of immigrant women, accounting for about 56% of immigrant women in the province.

- Of the remaining CMAs, Hamilton is the place of residence of 7% while 4.5% are located in Ottawa-Hull.

- Just over 17% of immigrant women do not live in a Census Metropolitan Area.

TABLE 5. Immigrant Women by Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) Ontario, 1981

	Number	%
Census Metropolitan Area	795,690	82.6
Toronto	538,870	55.9
Hamilton	67,335	7.0
Ottawa-Hull (Ontario part)	43,330	4.5
St. Catharines-Niagara	32,730	3.4
Kitchener	29,380	3.1
London	27,255	2.8
Windsor	25,690	2.7
Oshawa	13,990	1.5
Thunder Bay	9,630	1.0
Sudbury	7,480	0.8
Not in Census Metropolitan Area	166,875	17.3
Total	962,565	100.0

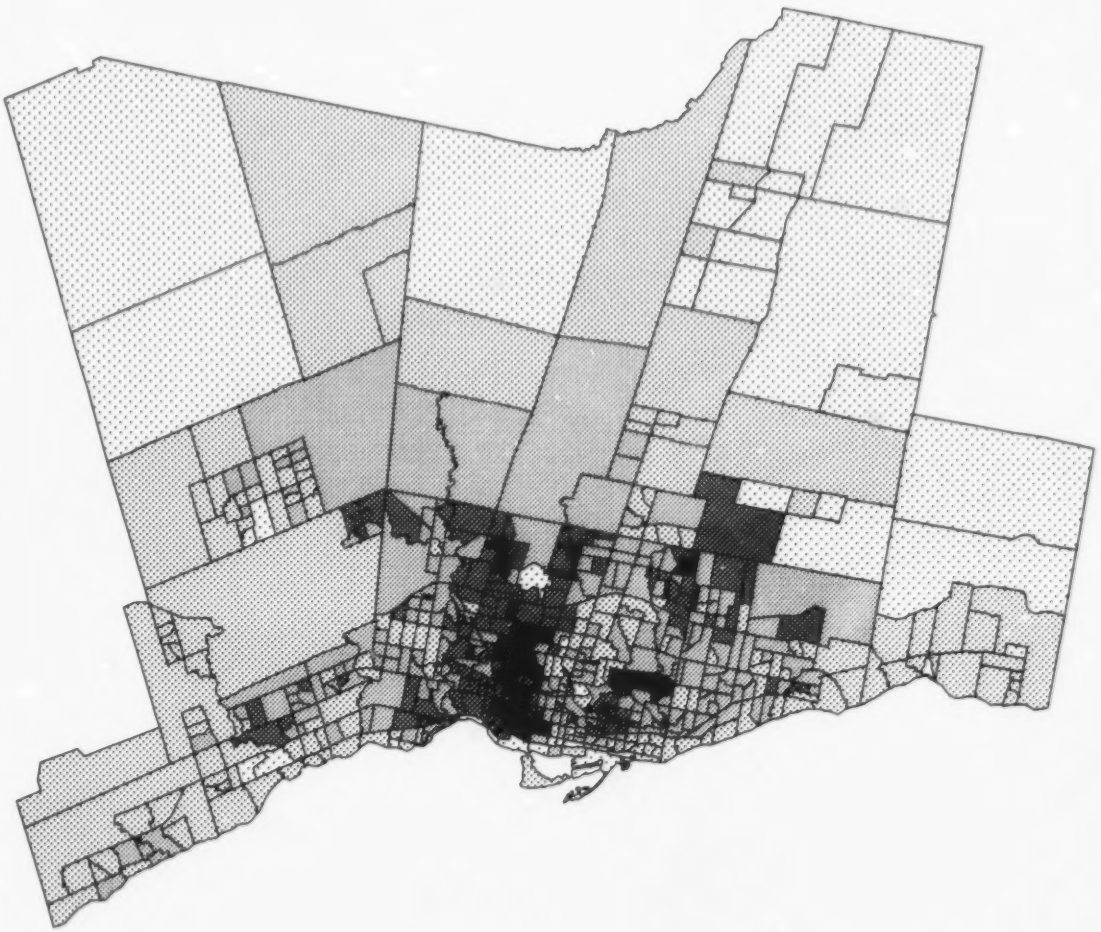
Note: Data for Census Agglomerations and Census Divisions appear in Appendix 4.

Source: 1981 Census of Canada, Unpublished Data.

TORONTO Census Metropolitan Area

IMMIGRANT WOMEN AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION, 1981

By Census Tracts



25% or more
20% -< 25%
15% -< 20%
10% -< 15%
less than 10%

Minimum % : 0.0
Maximum % : 34.3
Immigrant Women % : 18.11
Total Immigrant Women : 538,865
Total Population : 2,975,495

SOURCE: 1981 Census of Canada
Produced by the Geocartographics Subdivision, Statistics Canada,
for the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Culture, 1986.

METRO TORONTO

IMMIGRANT WOMEN AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION, 1981

By Census Tracts

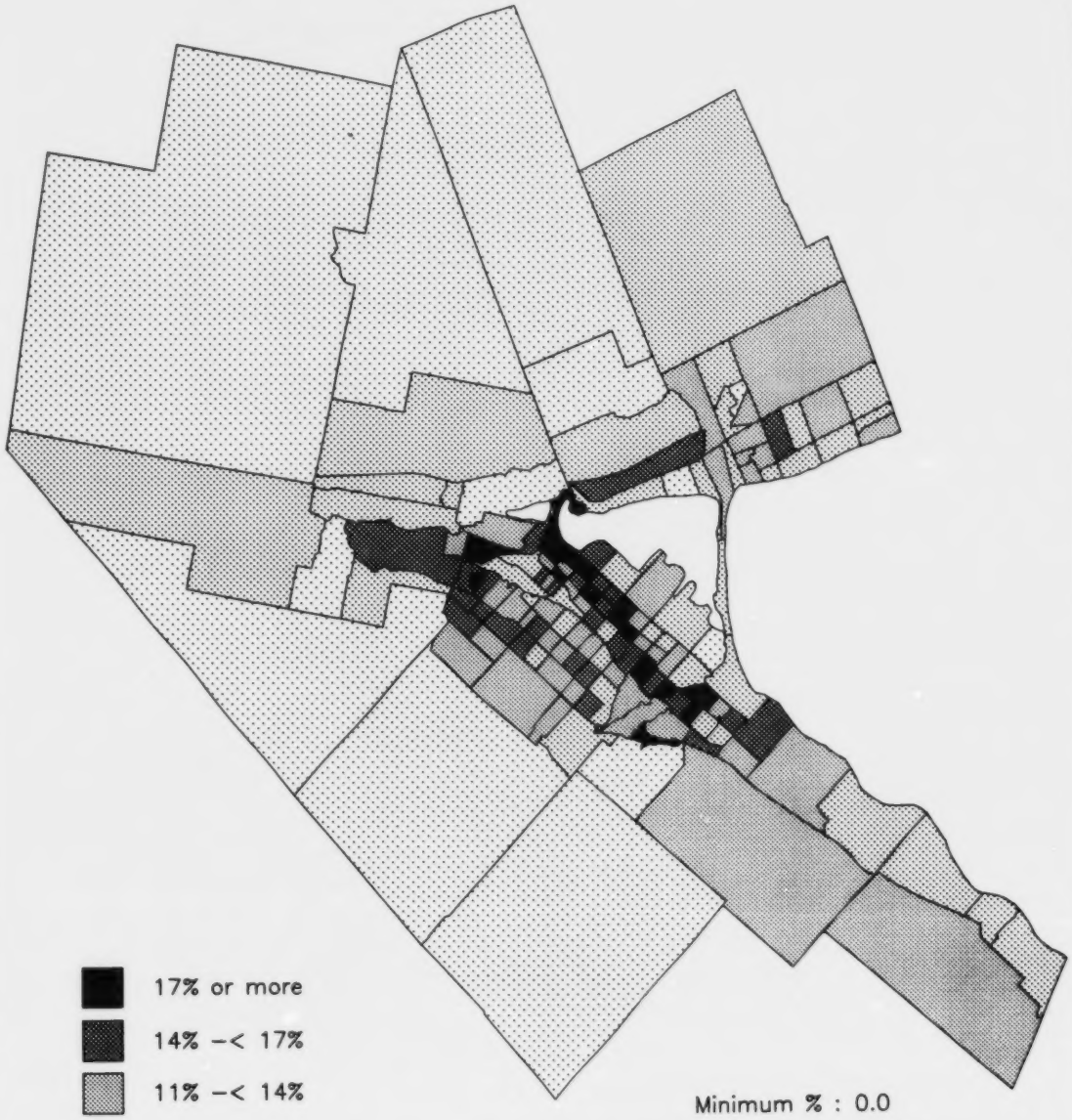
23% or more
20% -< 23%
17% -< 20%
14% -< 17%
less than 14%

Minimum % : 0.0
Maximum % : 34.3
Immigrant Women % : 19.80
Total Immigrant Women : 419,500
Total Population : 2,120,240

HAMILTON Census Metropolitan Area

IMMIGRANT WOMEN AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION, 1981

By Census Tracts



SOURCE: 1981 Census of Canada
Produced by the Geocartographics Subdivision, Statistics Canada,
for the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Culture, 1986.

OTTAWA–HULL Census Metropolitan Area (Ontario part only)

IMMIGRANT WOMEN AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION, 1981

By Census Tracts

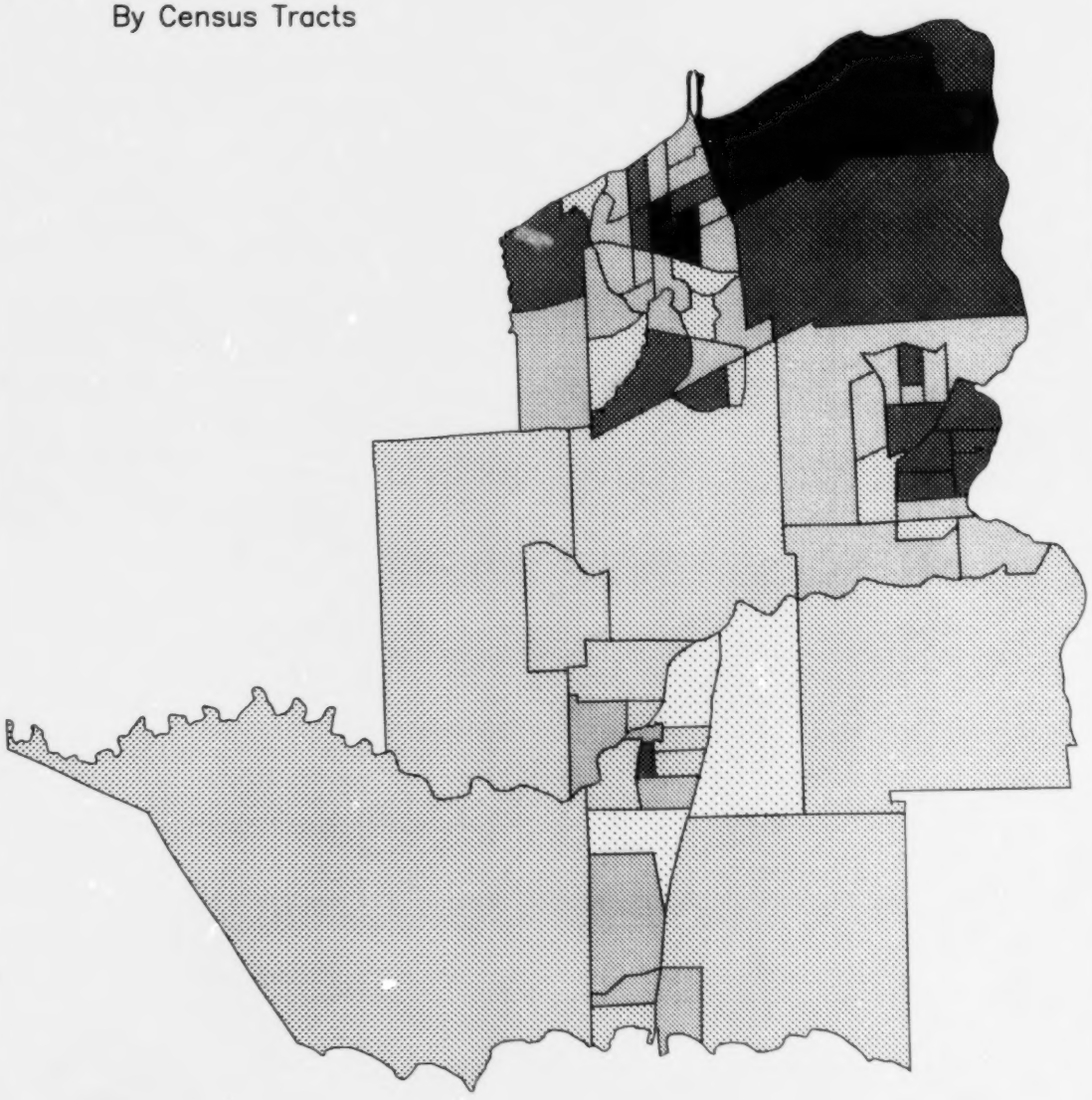
Minimum % : 0.0
Maximum % : 15.9
Immigrant Women % : 7.99
Total Immigrant Women : 43,330
Total Population : 542,375

SOURCE: 1981 Census of Canada
Produced by the Geocartographics Subdivision, Statistics Canada, for the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Culture, 1986.

ST. CATHARINES–NIAGARA
Census Metropolitan Area

IMMIGRANT WOMEN AS A PERCENTAGE
OF TOTAL POPULATION, 1981

By Census Tracts



15% or more
12% –< 15%
9% –< 12%
6% –< 9%
less than 6%

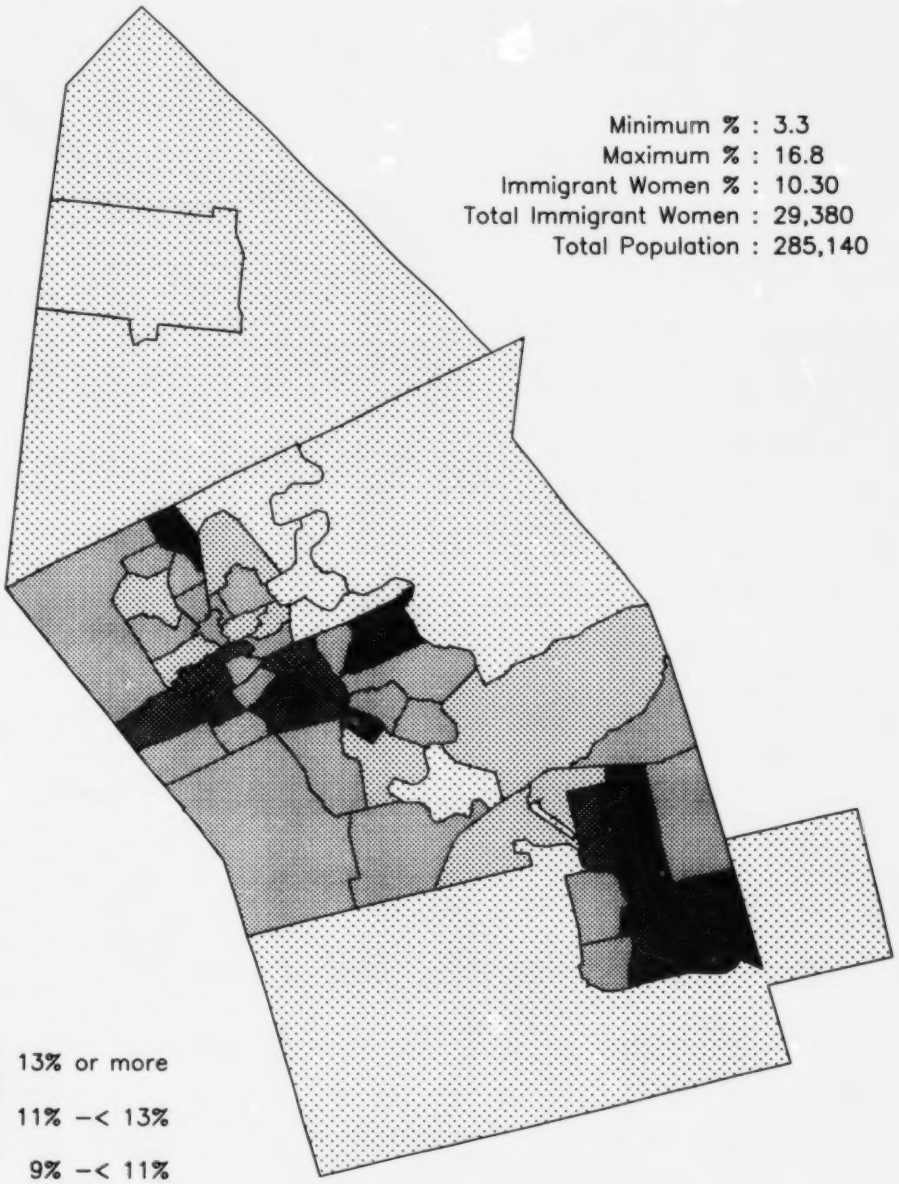
Minimum % : 2.2
Maximum % : 18.3
Immigrant Women % : 10.85
Total Immigrant Women : 32,725
Total Population : 301,565

SOURCE: 1981 Census of Canada
Produced by the Geocartographics Subdivision, Statistics Canada,
for the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Culture, 1986.

KITCHENER Census Metropolitan Area

IMMIGRANT WOMEN AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION, 1981

By Census Tracts

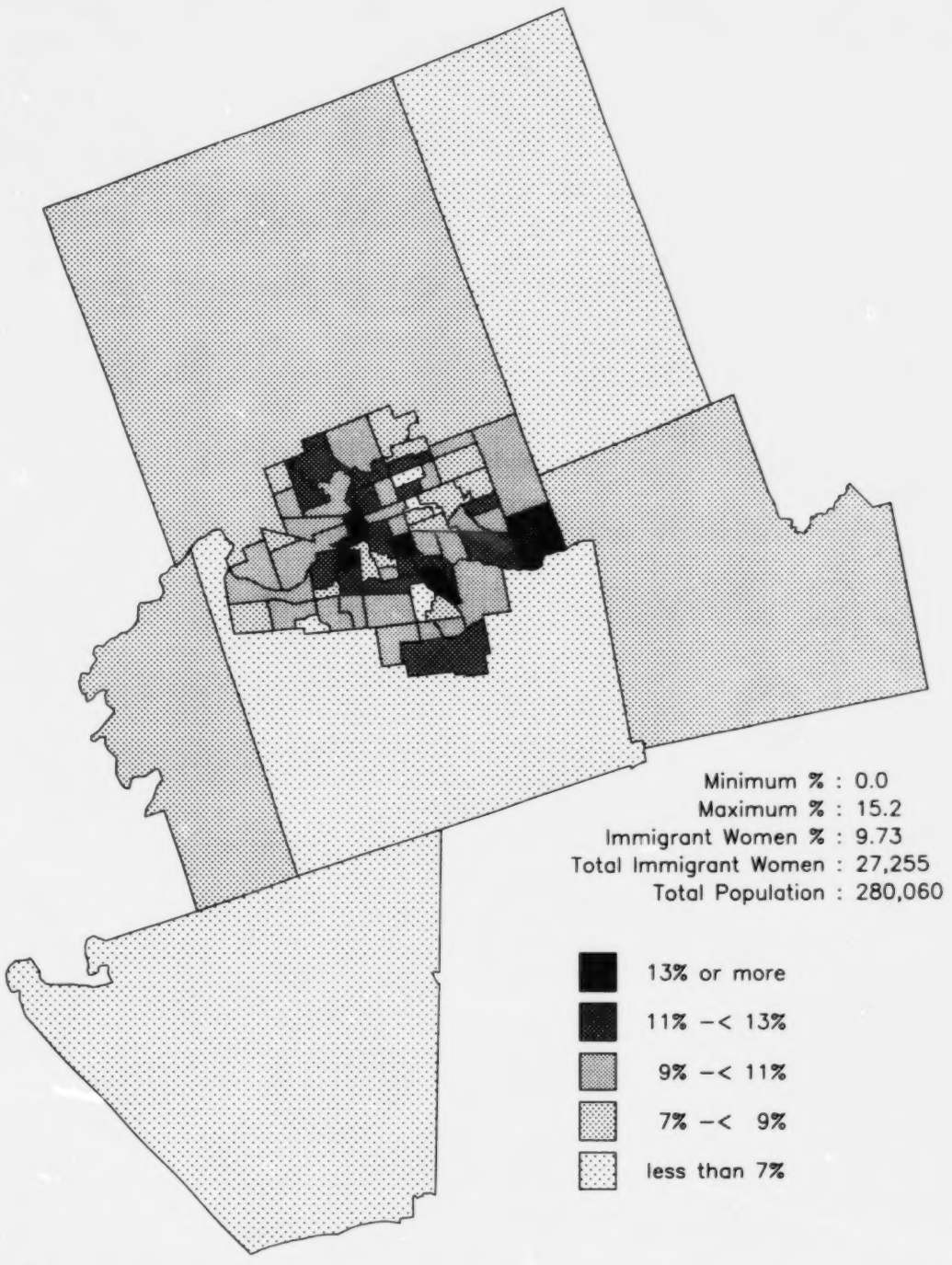


SOURCE: 1981 Census of Canada
Produced by the Geocartographics Subdivision, Statistics Canada, for the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Culture, 1986.

LONDON Census Metropolitan Area

IMMIGRANT WOMEN AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION, 1981

By Census Tracts

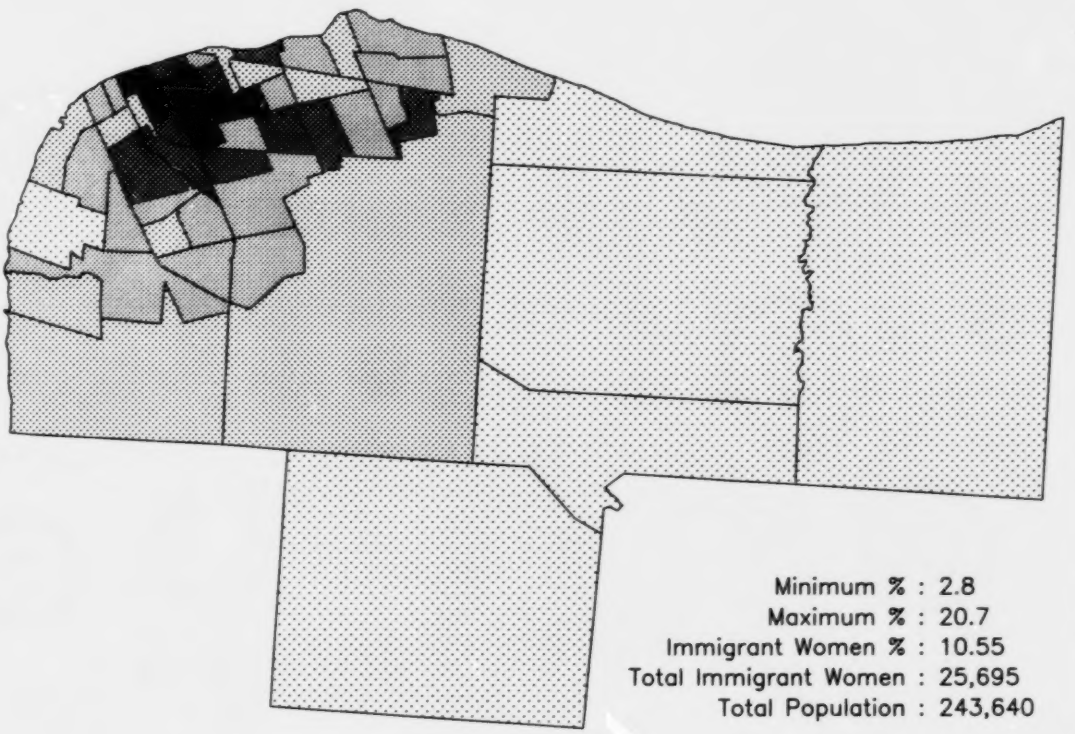


SOURCE: 1981 Census of Canada
Produced by the Geocartographics Subdivision, Statistics Canada, for the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Culture, 1986.

WINDSOR Census Metropolitan Area

IMMIGRANT WOMEN AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION, 1981

By Census Tracts



Minimum % : 2.8
Maximum % : 20.7
Immigrant Women % : 10.55
Total Immigrant Women : 25,695
Total Population : 243,640

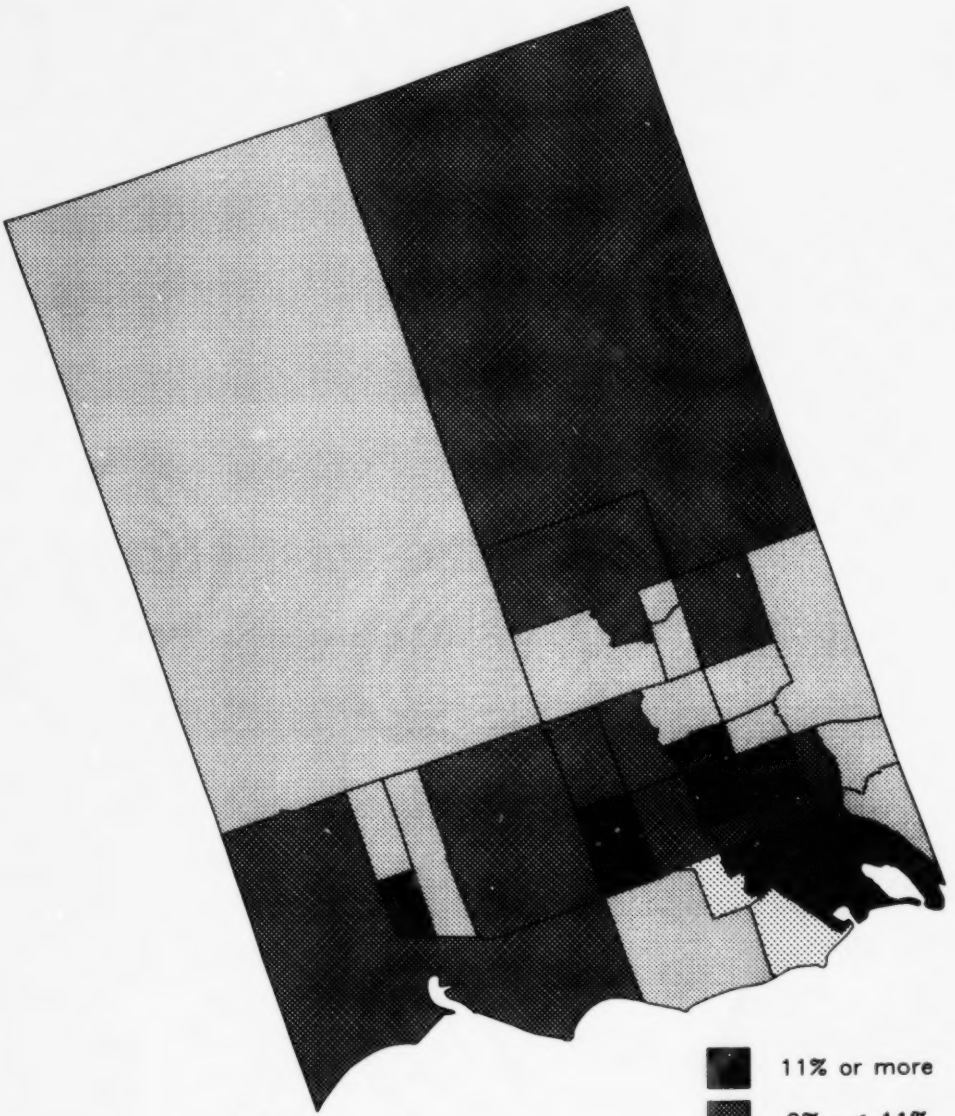
15% or more
12% -< 15%
9% -< 12%
6% -< 9%
less than 6%

SOURCE: 1981 Census of Canada
Produced by the Geocartographics Subdivision, Statistics Canada,
for the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Culture, 1986.

OSHAWA Census Metropolitan Area

IMMIGRANT WOMEN AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION, 1981

By Census Tracts



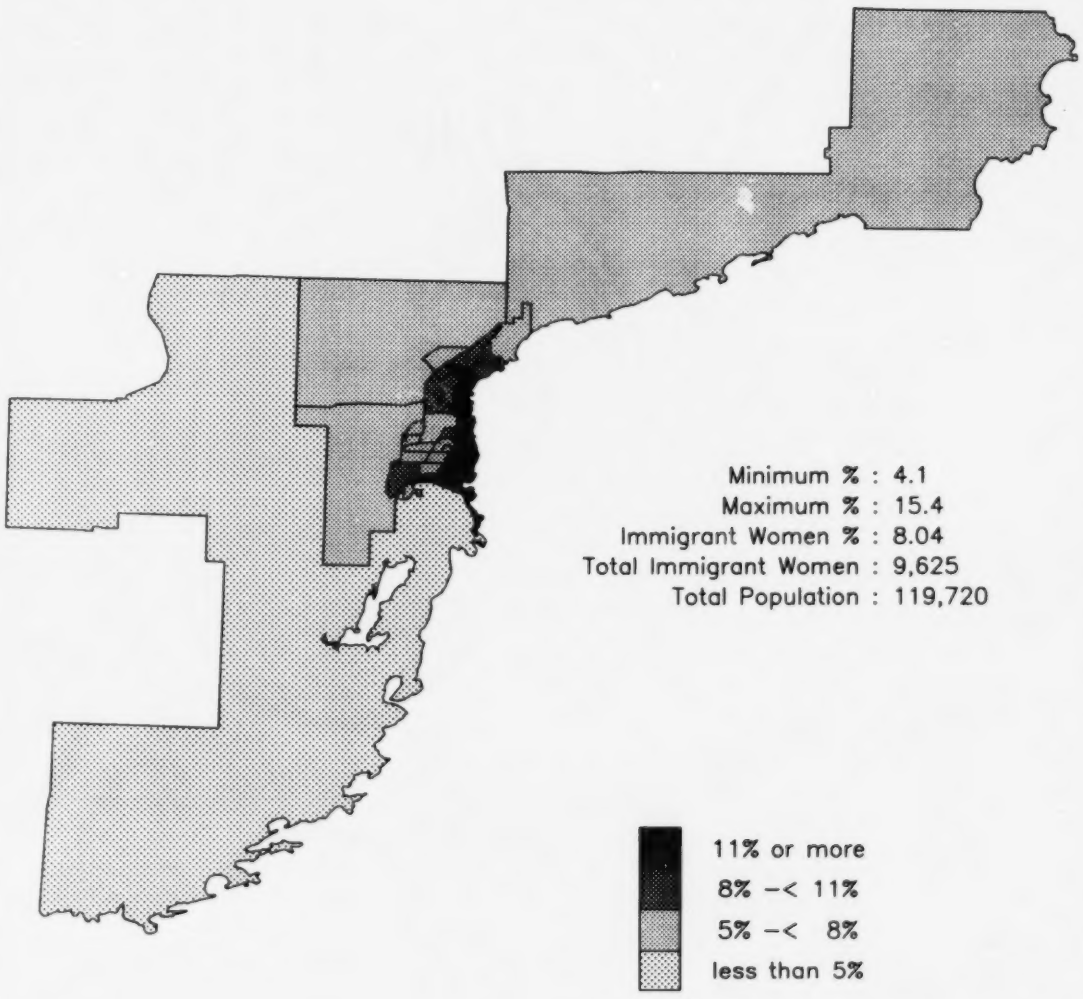
Minimum % : 6.4
Maximum % : 12.0
Immigrant Women % : 9.16
Total Immigrant Women : 13,990
Total Population : 152,685

SOURCE: 1981 Census of Canada
Produced by the Geocartographics Subdivision, Statistics Canada,
for the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Culture, 1986.

THUNDER BAY Census Metropolitan Area

IMMIGRANT WOMEN AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION, 1981

By Census Tracts

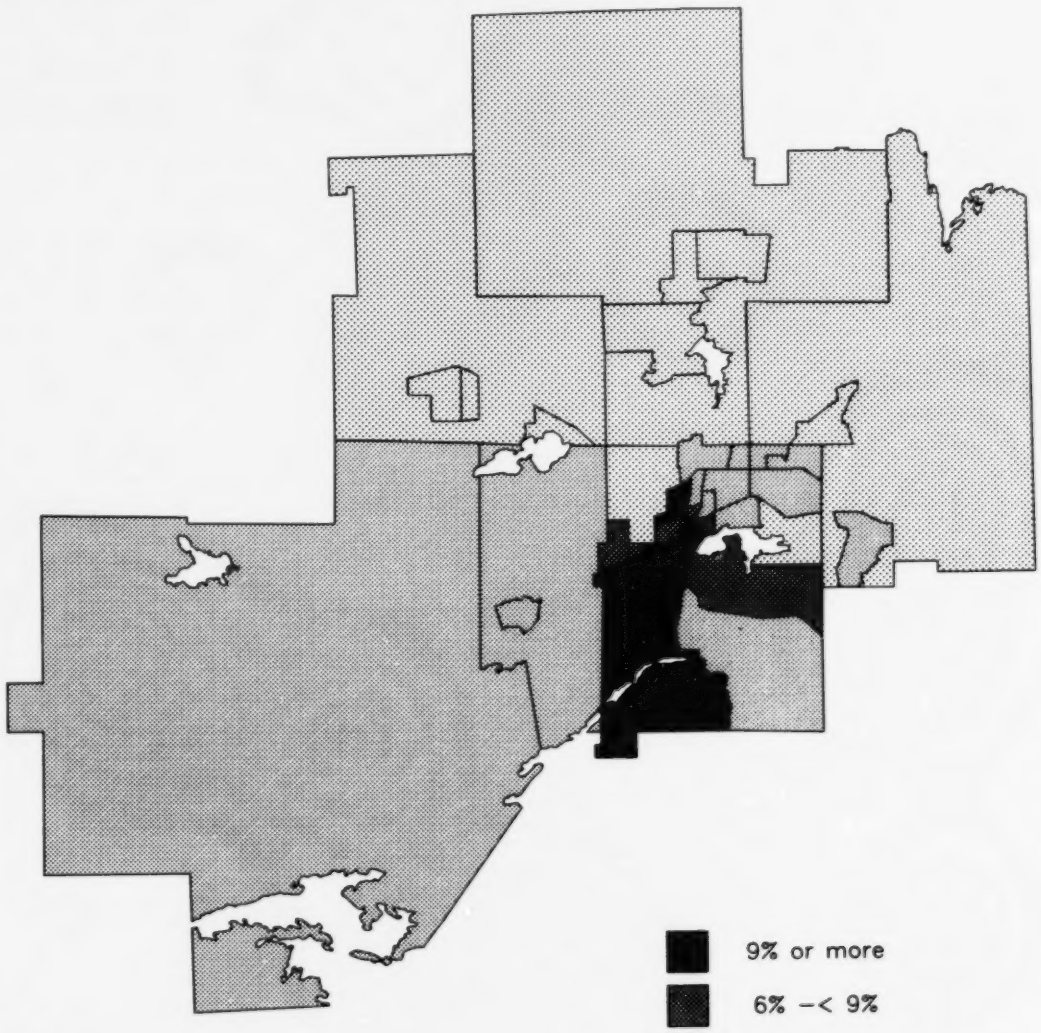


SOURCE: 1981 Census of Canada
Produced by the Geocartographics Subdivision, Statistics Canada, for the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Culture, 1986.

SUDBURY Census Metropolitan Area

IMMIGRANT WOMEN AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION, 1981

By Census Tracts



Minimum % : 0.0
Maximum % : 11.9
Immigrant Women % : 5.03
Total Immigrant Women : 7,475
Total Population : 148,690

SOURCE: 1981 Census of Canada
Produced by the Geocartographics Subdivision, Statistics Canada, for the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Culture, 1986.

Knowledge of Official Languages

The inability to speak one of the two official languages in Canada constitutes a serious problem for immigrant women who wish to participate more fully in the economic, social and cultural activities of the country.

The 1981 Census included a question on whether respondents could converse in English, French or both well enough to conduct a conversation. The results of this question, classified by period of immigration, are shown in Figure 2 for immigrant women.

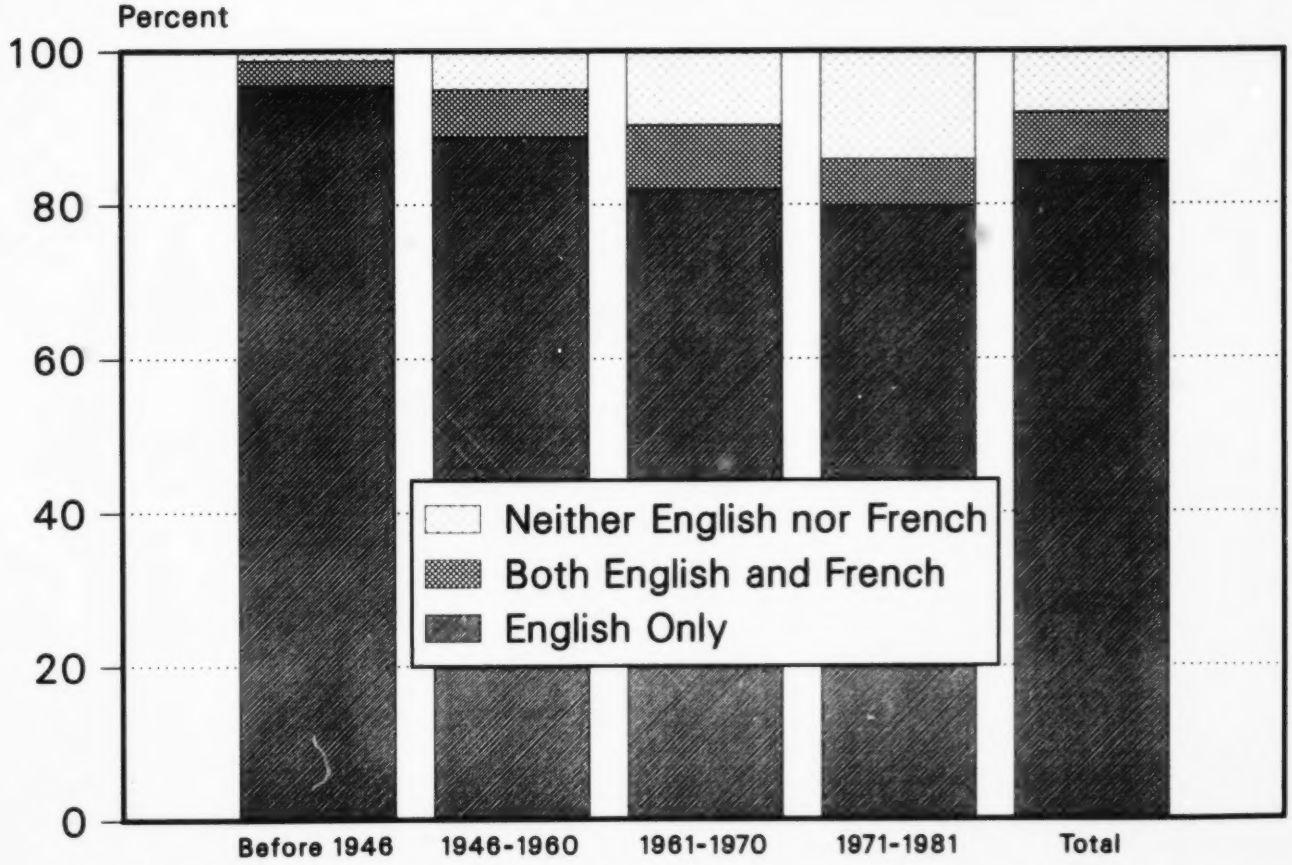
- The proportion of immigrant women unable to speak English or French well enough to conduct a conversation varies from 1.2% of early immigrants (before 1946) to 14.0% for the most recent immigrants (1971-1981).

- Almost 10% of immigrant women who arrived during the 1961-1970 period were still unable to speak English or French at the time of the 1981 Census.

- A large majority of immigrant women speak English only (80% or more, depending on the period of immigration).

Figure 2

Immigrant Women by Knowledge of Official Languages and Period of Immigration, Ontario, 1981.



Source: 1981 Census of Canada, Unpublished Data.

Language Maintenance

The language characteristics of immigrants who came to Canada are greatly influenced by the presence of English and French in their environment. Two questions, employed for the 1981 Census, permit the analysis of language maintenance for immigrant women. Mother tongue, the language first learned and still understood, and home language, the language spoken most often at home, can be combined to show the percentage of the population who use the former as principal language in the home. Figure 3 shows language maintenance for both immigrant men and women.

- The vast majority of immigrants with English mother tongue speak this language at home. Approximately 97% of immigrants with English mother tongue were maintaining their language, according to the census.

- Among those with non-official languages, the Chinese, Portuguese, Italian and Greek groups have the highest levels of language maintenance, ranging from 72% to 83% (refers to aggregate of men and women).

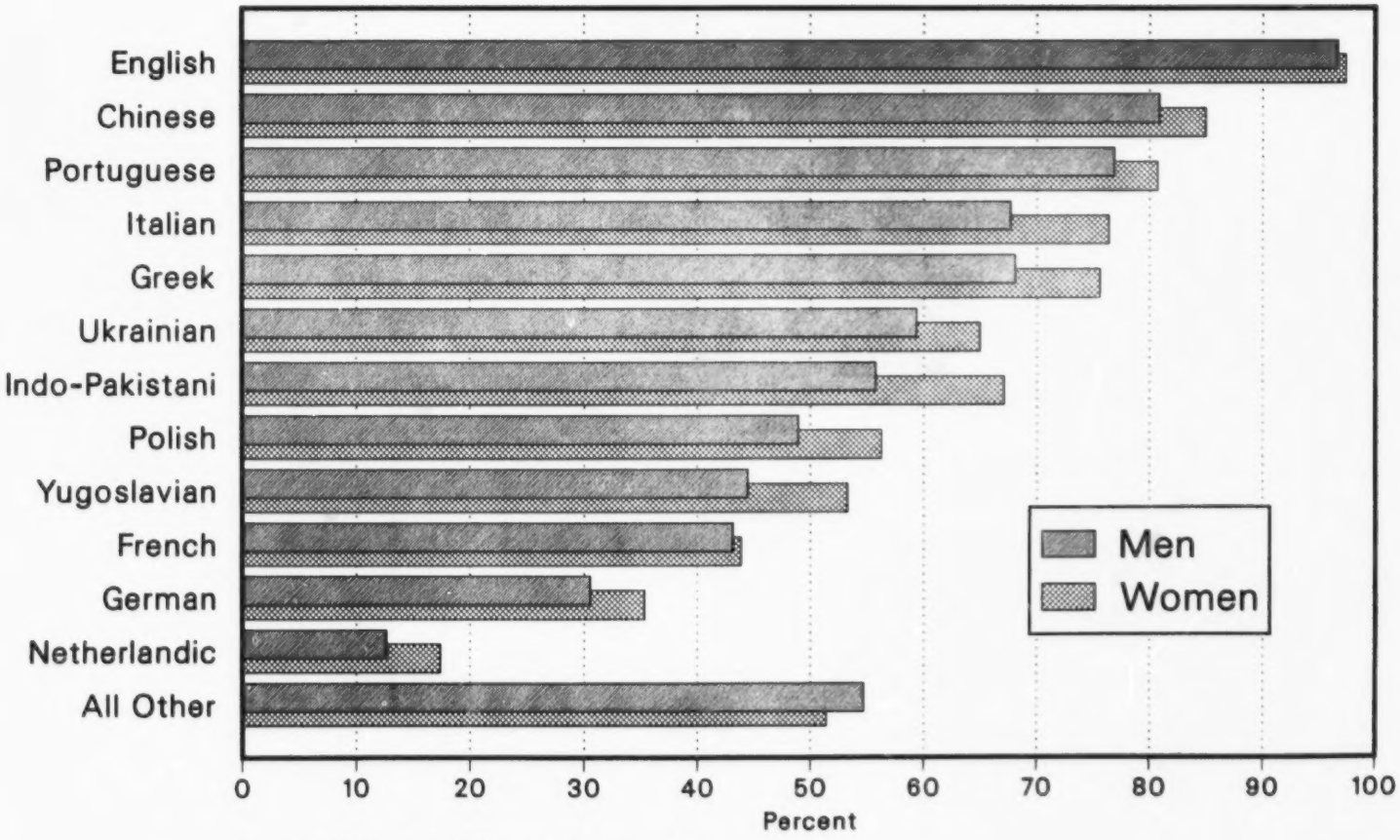
- These are followed by the Ukrainian and Indo-Pakistani groups where just over 60% are maintaining their mother tongue as the principal home language.

- With the exception of the residual category (All Other), language maintenance is invariably higher for women than men. This may be attributable to the lower labour force participation of women and the fewer contacts with English that result.

- Languages often spoken by earlier immigrants to Canada (e.g., German, Netherlandic) have low levels of language maintenance.

Figure 3

Percentage of Language Maintenance[1] by Mother Tongue and Sex for Immigrants in Ontario, 1981



Source: 1981 Census of Canada, Unpublished data

[1] The percent of language maintenance shows the percentage of Ontarians with a given mother tongue who speak that language most often at home, according to the 1981 Census, Unpublished data.

Number of Children Ever Born

The Census question on the number of children born to ever-married women enables the presentation of fertility statistics for women who were not single at the time of the 1981 Census.

- At younger ages, the variations in fertility by place of birth are slight, but substantial differences occur for older age groups. In the 50-59 age group, when fertility has been completed, the South-East Asians have the greatest number of children born (5.0) followed by other Asian women, and those from the Caribbean and Guyana (Table 6).

- The lowest levels of fertility are found among women from Central and Eastern Europe, and the British Isles.

- Differences in the fertility of immigrant women (collectively) and non-immigrant women are slight at most ages.

TABLE 6. Average Number of Children Born to Immigrant and Non-immigrant Women(1) by Place of Birth and Age Group, Ontario, 1981

Place of Birth	Age Group							Total
	15-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+	
North & Central America	0.5	1.0	1.9	2.9	3.2	2.6	2.7	2.3
Caribbean & Guyana	0.3	1.2	2.2	3.0	3.7	4.5	4.5	2.5
South America	0.7	1.2	2.0	2.8	3.5	3.1	3.6	2.1
British Isles	0.4	1.0	1.9	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.2
Central Europe	0.3	1.0	1.7	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.4	2.0
Northern & Western Europe	0.2	1.2	2.3	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.3	2.9
Eastern Europe	0.7	1.4	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.0	2.5	2.2
Southern Europe	0.4	1.4	2.3	2.8	3.0	3.6	4.3	2.7
Africa	0.5	1.0	1.8	2.6	3.4	3.5	3.4	2.1
East Asia	0.6	0.8	1.8	2.8	3.9	4.1	3.6	2.5
South Asia	0.4	1.1	2.0	2.7	3.7	4.8	4.5	2.3
South-East Asia	0.3	1.2	1.9	2.8	5.0	5.7	5.3	2.6
Other	0.3	1.2	2.0	2.8	3.5	3.6	3.4	2.4
Total	0.4	1.2	2.0	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.4
Non-Immigrant Women	0.4	1.0	2.0	3.0	3.2	2.8	2.7	2.3

(1) Refers only to ever-married women. Single women are not asked to report the number of children they have borne at the time of the Census.

Source: 1981 Census of Canada, Unpublished Data.

Number of Children at Home

While the information on number of children ever-born is a useful measure of fertility, it does not indicate whether children are co-residing with their parent(s). Data on the number of children at home must be employed for this purpose. The variations which result are similar to those presented in the preceding section.

- Immigrant women from Central and Eastern Europe, along with those from the British Isles have the smallest family size, as measured by the number of children at home. This is attributable to the relatively large proportion of women from countries who have no children living with them (Table 7).

- Women from the Caribbean and Guyana, Southern Europe and South-East Asia have the largest average family size at 1.8 children per women.

- The average number of children at home for non-immigrant women is only slightly lower than immigrant women.

TABLE 7. Immigrant Women and Non-Immigrant Women by Place of Birth and Number of Children at Home, Ontario, 1981

Place of Birth	None		One		Two		Three		Four		Five		Six or more		Total		Average number of children at home
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	
North & Central America	15,250	38.6	8,740	22.1	9,080	23.0	4,130	10.5	1,460	3.7	430	1.1	415	1.1	39,505	100.0	1.3
Caribbean & Guyana	6,950	15.9	12,965	29.6	13,070	29.8	6,670	15.2	2,720	6.2	995	2.3	450	1.0	43,820	100.0	1.8
South America	1,480	19.3	2,010	26.2	2,615	34.0	1,065	13.9	415	5.4	65	0.8	35	0.5	7,685	100.0	1.6
British Isles	68,710	39.4	40,295	23.1	42,520	24.4	16,980	9.7	4,605	2.6	915	0.5	285	0.2	174,315	100.0	1.2
Central Europe	36,570	40.5	23,625	26.2	21,410	23.7	6,805	7.5	1,380	1.5	325	0.4	100	0.1	90,215	100.0	1
Northern & Western Europe	14,490	29.3	10.285	20.8	12,050	24.4	7,020	14.2	3,555	7.2	1,300	2.6	675	1.4	49,375	100.0	1.6
Eastern Europe	19,195	39.8	12,580	26.1	11,590	24.0	3,755	7.8	900	1.9	180	0.4	55	0.1	48,250	100.0	1.1
Southern Europe	27,430	17.6	35,930	23.0	52,820	33.8	28,445	18.2	8,535	5.5	1,975	1.3	930	0.6	156,070	100.0	1.8
Africa	2,580	21.3	3,165	26.2	4,235	35.0	1,575	13.0	435	3.6	65	0.5	30	0.2	12,085	100.0	1.5
East Asia	5,810	22.8	6,670	26.1	7,395	29.0	3,580	14.0	1,410	5.5	450	1.8	210	0.8	25,525	100.0	1.6
South Asia	3,785	18.4	5,310	25.8	7,475	36.3	2,855	13.9	800	3.9	270	1.3	95	0.5	20,590	100.0	1.6
South-East Asia	3,165	18.6	4,760	28.0	5,050	29.7	2,335	13.7	1,045	6.1	375	2.2	285	1.7	17,025	100.0	1.8
Other	2,965	19.5	3,640	24.0	5,045	33.2	2,410	15.9	750	4.9	225	1.5	155	1.0	15,190	100.0	1.7
Total	208,380	29.8	169,975	24.3	194,355	27.8	87,625	12.5	28,010	4.0	7,570	1.1	3,720	0.5	699,650	100.0	1.4
Non-Immigrant Women	531,995	34.6	368,505	24.0	399,650	26.0	167,820	10.9	51,010	3.3	11,830	0.8	5,245	0.3	1,536,050	100.0	1.3

Source: 1981 Census of Canada, Unpublished Data.

Education

- Women from South Asia and South-East Asia are generally better educated than their counterparts from other regions. Among women from South-East Asia 28.9% have university degrees while among those from South Asia the percentage is 23.8%. The higher levels of education of women from these sources persists for both the 15-34, and 35 and over age groups (see Table 11).

- Immigrant women from Southern and Eastern Europe have the highest proportions with less than Grade 9 education. Among Southern Europeans, 66.2% have less than Grade 9 education (Table 8).

- The younger immigrant women are far better educated than their predecessors. Only 14.5% of those in the 15-34 age group have less than Grade 9 education, compared to 39.7% of women 35 years of age or older.

- Overall, non-immigrant women are better educated than their immigrant counterparts, principally because the latter group has a large percentage with less than Grade 9 education.

TABLE 8. Immigrant Women* and Non-Immigrant Women by Place of Birth, Level of Schooling and Age group, Ontario, 1981

15-34 Place of Birth	Less than Grade 9	9-13 no cert.	9-13 with cert.	Non-Univ. Post-Second	Some Univ.	Univ. Degree	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
North & Central America	5.3	19.4	17.8	18.9	16.7	21.8	100.0
Caribbean & Guyana	6.8	27.5	16.3	41.1	5.3	3.1	100.0
South America	11.5	26.6	19.6	23.9	11.0	7.2	100.0
British Isles	1.7	29.3	23.3	31.1	6.7	7.9	100.0
Central Europe	4.1	22.0	20.6	31.9	8.6	12.8	100.0
Northern & Western Europe	5.1	23.0	21.2	32.2	7.8	10.8	100.0
Eastern Europe	23.4	18.6	15.5	27.1	8.1	7.2	100.0
Southern Europe	37.6	25.5	17.2	14.0	2.9	2.8	100.0
Africa	4.8	17.3	13.9	35.4	9.9	18.7	100.0
East Asia	10.1	18.9	15.0	24.7	10.0	21.4	100.0
South Asia	9.2	18.3	15.3	16.9	12.2	28.1	100.0
South-East Asia	11.9	15.3	10.7	14.3	20.5	27.2	100.0
Other	11.8	25.9	19.2	22.7	10.1	10.3	100.0
Total	14.5	24.1	18.3	25.0	7.8	10.4	100.0
Non-immigrant Women	4.1	32.1	24.8	24.5	5.9	8.6	100.0

35 Years and over Place of Birth	Less than Grade 9	9-13 no cert.	9-13 with cert.	Non-Univ. Post-Second	Some Univ.	Univ. Degree	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
North & Central America	19.0	22.8	14.0	17.1	11.2	15.8	100.0
Caribbean & Guyana	20.3	31.3	9.9	30.5	4.5	3.6	100.0
South America	30.9	21.1	9.1	22.7	9.1	7.2	100.0
British Isles	21.7	38.4	12.0	21.4	3.7	2.7	100.0
Central Europe	36.6	20.5	8.6	26.0	4.6	3.8	100.0
Northern & Western Europe	38.5	23.1	8.7	23.4	3.9	2.5	100.0
Eastern Europe	49.9	17.4	7.9	15.0	5.6	4.2	100.0
Southern Europe	79.6	10.5	3.2	5.1	1.2	0.4	100.0
Africa	20.6	21.3	13.9	27.8	7.7	8.6	100.0
East Asia	43.8	18.1	9.2	12.7	6.7	9.4	100.0
South Asia	27.5	14.5	10.4	20.5	7.7	19.7	100.0
South-East Asia	21.3	9.0	7.3	13.9	18.1	30.5	100.0
Other	35.1	17.4	12.5	19.2	7.6	8.1	100.0
Total	39.7	24.1	9.0	18.3	4.5	4.4	100.0
Non-immigrant Women	25.4	32.0	12.1	21.2	5.0	4.2	100.0

* Excludes those attending school full-time.

TABLE 8. Immigrant Women* and Non-Immigrant Women by Place of Birth, Level of Schooling and Age group, Ontario, 1981 - concluded

Total Place of Birth	Less than Grade 9	9-13 no cert.	9-13 with cert.	Non-Univ. Post-Second	Some Univ.	Univ. Degree	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
North & Central America	14.7	21.7	15.2	17.7	13.0	17.7	100.0
Caribbean & Guyana	14.1	29.6	12.8	35.3	4.8	3.4	100.0
South America	20.8	24.0	14.6	23.3	10.0	7.2	100.0
British Isles	18.1	36.7	14.1	23.2	4.3	3.6	100.0
Central Europe	31.3	20.7	10.5	27.0	5.3	5.2	100.0
Northern & Western Europe	31.6	23.1	11.3	25.2	4.7	4.2	100.0
Eastern Europe	46.2	17.6	9.0	16.7	5.9	4.6	100.0
Southern Europe	66.2	15.3	7.7	8.0	1.7	1.1	100.0
Africa	13.5	19.5	13.9	31.2	8.7	13.1	100.0
East Asia	31.5	18.4	11.3	17.1	7.9	13.8	100.0
South Asia	18.5	16.4	12.8	18.7	9.9	23.8	100.0
South-East Asia	16.8	12.0	8.9	14.1	19.2	28.9	100.0
Other	25.5	20.9	15.3	20.6	8.7	9.0	100.0
Total	33.0	24.1	11.5	20.1	5.4	6.0	100.0
Non-Immigrant Women	16.7	32.0	17.3	22.6	5.4	6.0	100.0

* Excludes those attending school full-time.

Source: 1981 Census of Canada, Unpublished Data.

Labour Force Participation

Census questions on work activity enable the study of labour force participation, that is, the percentage of respondents who had a job or were looking for work in the week prior to enumeration.

- Labour force participation is highest for women born in the Caribbean and Guyana and for South-East Asia, and lowest for the regions of Europe (except Southern Europe), the British Isles, and North and Central America (Table 9).

- Differences in the overall labour force participation of immigrant and non-immigrant women are slight.

- With the exception of the 15-24 age group, where many are still attending school, the labour force participation rates are always highest for the Caribbean and Guyana region.

TABLE 9. Immigrant Women and Non-Immigrant Women by Place of Birth and Age Group Showing Labour Force Participation Rate, Ontario, 1981

Place of Birth	Age Group						Total
	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	
North & Central America	58.8	67.0	67.6	58.2	39.2	7.2	49.2
Caribbean & Guyana	55.7	84.9	86.9	81.2	55.6	12.4	73.5
South America	53.2	64.5	75.4	62.3	30.8	4.4	59.8
British Isles	65.9	70.6	74.0	69.7	45.1	4.9	48.3
Central Europe	64.7	71.0	69.5	62.1	47.6	6.8	50.1
Northern & Western Europe	61.4	65.5	61.1	52.1	34.7	4.7	46.5
Eastern Europe	60.6	74.6	74.9	63.8	44.6	5.4	46.1
Southern Europe	68.4	65.2	65.9	58.9	35.0	4.1	55.2
Africa	60.3	74.7	75.2	68.3	41.3	8.7	65.7
East Asia	56.4	74.8	73.4	65.0	31.6	6.5	57.9
South Asia	58.8	69.3	76.4	64.0	30.3	6.7	62.3
South-East Asia	57.5	82.6	86.4	70.1	34.5	9.1	70.6
Other	53.9	65.7	70.4	63.5	31.0	5.8	56.0
Total	61.9	71.2	72.1	63.6	42.2	5.6	53.5
Non-Immigrant Women	64.6	70.2	67.9	59.7	39.2	6.8	55.8

Source: 1981 Census of Canada, Unpublished Data.

Occupation

The occupations of immigrant women are affected by a host of personal and environmental characteristics. The types of jobs these women have will depend on their age, education, knowledge of English or French, amount of time spent in Canada and other factors. The purpose of this section is to present the occupational differences between groups of immigrant women, rather than to probe the reasons for these differences.

- There is a wide variation in occupations according to the place of birth of immigrant women (Table 10).

- Immigrant women from North and Central America and from South-East Asia have relatively high proportions in managerial, administrative, professional, scientific, teaching and related occupations, with 36.5% and 31.1% respectively.

- Women from Southern Europe have by far the smallest proportions in this category (managerial ...) with 7.8% followed by South America with 13.7%. Immigrant women from Southern Europe also have the smallest proportion in the clerical and related occupations (19.7%). They tend to be more concentrated in "processing" type and in service occupations, where they form a large percentage of the female work force in Ontario

- Though much fewer in number, women from South America follow an occupational pattern similar to their Southern European counterparts.

. Women from Africa, the British Isles, and the Caribbean and Guyana have high percentages in the clerical and related occupations. Almost one-third of immigrant women reporting an occupation in the 1981 Census are found in this category.

TABLE 10. Immigrant Women by Place of Birth and Occupation, Ontario, 1981

	Managerial, Administrative, Professional, Scientific, Teaching and Related Occupations		Clerical and Related Occupations		Sales		Services		Farming, Fishing, Forestry, Mining		Processing, Machining, Product Fabricating, Assembling, Repairing and Related Occupations		Construction		Transportation		Material Handling		Other		Total	
North & Central America	10,125	36.5	8,775	31.6	2,705	9.7	3,365	12.1	840	3.0	1,190	4.3	50	0.2	185	0.7	380	1.4	155	0.6	27,770	100.0
Caribbean & Guyana	11,560	23.0	19,670	39.2	2,300	4.6	7,410	14.7	70	0.1	6,310	12.6	120	0.2	65	0.1	2,270	4.5	465	0.9	50,240	100.0
South America	870	13.7	1,665	26.2	390	6.1	1,205	19.0	20	0.3	1,795	28.3	20	0.3	10	0.2	230	3.6	140	2.2	6,345	100.0
British Isles	31,605	25.7	51,070	41.5	13,505	11.0	15,215	12.4	1,025	0.8	6,570	5.3	225	0.2	660	0.5	2,530	2.1	540	0.4	122,945	100.0
Central Europe	14,450	24.1	17,930	29.9	6,450	10.8	10,175	17.0	1,725	2.9	6,855	11.4	165	0.3	230	0.4	1,440	2.4	470	0.8	59,900	100.0
Northern & Western Europe	7,655	27.4	7,730	27.6	2,915	10.4	4,270	15.3	2,570	9.2	1,780	6.4	80	0.3	375	1.3	485	1.7	110	0.4	27,970	100.0
Eastern Europe	5,600	18.7	6,380	21.3	2,290	7.6	6,460	21.6	860	2.9	6,390	21.3	90	0.3	60	0.2	1,365	4.6	460	1.5	29,960	100.0
Southern Europe	8,135	7.8	20,550	19.7	6,345	6.1	25,295	24.3	2,085	2.0	33,415	32.1	495	0.5	115	0.1	5,345	5.1	2,440	2.3	104,235	100.0
Africa	2,815	25.7	4,985	45.5	835	7.6	1,015	9.3	45	0.4	890	8.1	10	0.1	15	0.1	310	2.8	45	0.4	10,960	100.0
East Asia	5,050	23.7	6,735	31.6	1,400	6.6	3,650	17.1	80	0.4	3,440	16.2	20	0.1	10	0.0	600	2.8	295	1.4	21,290	100.0
South Asia	3,530	21.7	6,095	37.5	895	5.5	980	6.0	150	0.9	3,335	20.5	35	0.2	25	0.2	1,005	6.2	205	1.3	16,240	100.0
South-East Asia	5,815	31.1	5,985	32.0	515	2.8	2,490	13.3	180	1.0	2,945	15.7	45	0.2	10	0.1	495	2.6	215	1.1	18,700	100.0
Other	2,955	25.0	3,850	32.5	1,235	10.4	1,675	14.2	150	1.3	1,480	12.5	10	0.1	35	0.3	295	2.5	140	1.2	11,830	100.0
Total	110,175	21.7	161,420	31.8	41,795	8.2	83,205	16.4	9,800	1.9	76,400	15.0	1,375	0.3	1,795	0.4	16,750	3.3	5,680	1.1	508,390	100.0
Non-Immigrant Women	339,590	25.3	521,180	38.8	135,355	10.1	185,680	13.8	31,185	2.3	79,745	5.9	3,465	0.3	11,180	0.8	25,635	1.9	9,250	0.7	1,342,265	100.0

Source: 1981 Census of Canada, Unpublished Data.

Income

The purpose of this section is to present some basic income data on immigrant women, rather than to provide explanations for observed differences in income. A small monograph could be written on the latter subject, which would require that we consider not only the education and age of immigrant women, but also occupations, the length of residence in Canada, whether they are working full-time or part-time, and other factors. In addition, other measures of income inequality might yield results that differ from those shown in the following tables using averages. The analysis is not meant to be exhaustive but rather to point to possible problem areas and disparities in incomes.

- Immigrant women from South America have the lowest average employment income ($7,431), with women from Southern Europe having the second lowest ($8,262). The lowest household incomes are found among women from the Caribbean and Guyana ($26,147) and South America ($27,395). In fact, these are the only two categories where the average household income is less than $30,000 (Table 11).

- The highest average employment income is found among women from Central Europe ($10,331), followed by those from South-East Asia ($10,017).

- Among women who do not have high levels of education (less than Grade 9, Grade 9-13), those from South-East Asia, North and Central America, and South America have the lowest average employment incomes. Women from Central and Eastern Europe have the highest.

- Average employment incomes show considerable variations among immigrant women with university degrees. The highest are found for women from Eastern Europe and the British Isles, ($16,594 and $16,495 respectively); the lowest incomes appear for women from South Asia ($12,210) and South America ($10,798).

- If we examine the two age groups for which averages are shown (under 35, 35 and over), we find that women from South America have among the lowest employment incomes in both age groups. Women from Southern Europe have the lowest employment incomes in the over 35 age group, and are also low in the under 35 age group.

TABLE 11. Average Employment Income and Average Household Income of Immigrant Women by Level of Education and Place of Birth, Ontario, 1981

(1980 Income)

Place of Birth	Age 15 and over									
	Less than Grade 9		Grade 9-13		Some Post-Secondary		University Degree		Total	
	Employment Income	Household Income	Employment Income	Household Income	Employment Income	Household Income	Employment Income	Household Income	Employment Income	Household Income
North & Central America	$ 5,740	$ 23,974	$ 6,632	$ 30,381	$ 8,401	$ 32,276	$ 13,980	$ 41,915	$ 9,141	33,728
Caribbean & Guyana	7,308	24,699	8,036	25,152	10,365	26,396	15,436	34,008	9,462	26,147
South America	6,754	24,098	6,517	26,761	7,726	27,695	10,798	33,465	7,431	27,395
British Isles	7,078	26,460	8,357	31,977	10,327	33,803	16,495	41,077	9,652	33,110
Central Europe	8,437	29,739	9,186	32,394	10,568	33,471	16,275	41,830	10,331	33,343
Northern & Western Europe	6,978	30,009	7,897	30,249	9,490	32,303	16,123	37,855	9,111	31,702
Eastern Europe	8,454	30,587	8,947	32,350	10,184	32,444	16,594	42,083	9,826	32,650
Southern Europe	7,885	31,587	7,939	31,687	9,219	32,881	14,407	37,351	8,262	31,956
Africa	7,683	27,542	7,982	31,509	9,532	32,988	13,213	41,265	9,583	33,641
East Asia	7,140	31,345	7,551	30,614	9,638	32,445	13,719	38,001	9,482	32,824
South Asia	6,846	31,003	7,092	30,685	9,850	33,353	12,210	36,552	9,471	33,277
South-East Asia	4,101	20,130	5,745	27,865	10,245	31,878	13,545	35,414	10,017	31,411
Other	6,899	26,546	7,510	28,877	9,657	31,645	14,469	41,159	9,177	31,284
Total	7,731	30,150	8,089	30,823	9,969	32,109	14,714	39,227	9,340	31,986
Non-immigrant Women	6,765	24,946	7,049	30,365	9,121	32,540	14,391	39,080	8,487	31,665

Source: 1981 Census of Canada, Unpublished Data.

TABLE 11. Average Employment Income and Average Household Income of Immigrant Women by Level of Education and Place of Birth, Ontario, 1981

(1980 Income)

Place of Birth	Age less than 35									
	Less than Grade 9		Grade 9-13		Some Post-Secondary		University Degree		Total	
	Employment Income	Household Income	Employment Income	Household Income	Employment Income	Household Income	Employment Income	Household Income	Employment Income	Household Income
North & Central America	$ 4,201	$ 20,177	$ 4,938	$ 29,177	$ 7,260	$ 28,832	$ 11,895	$ 36,216	$ 7,599	$ 30,595
Caribbean & Guyana	7,011	22,055	6,917	24,256	9,028	25,175	11,269	31,007	8,193	24,934
South America	5,842	21,202	5,805	26,049	7,179	27,385	9,849	31,005	6,730	24,664
British Isles	5,363	25,001	7,080	31,004	9,160	31,729	13,729	35,263	8,613	31,665
Central Europe	7,646	25,940	8,018	29,664	9,536	30,180	13,855	36,101	9,590	30,803
Northern & Western Europe	7,995	27,371	7,768	27,952	9,223	29,518	14,775	33,241	9,444	29,398
Eastern Europe	8,583	29,386	7,743	30,947	8,667	29,981	12,685	35,072	8,738	30,679
Southern Europe	7,320	28,226	7,602	31,095	8,872	32,355	13,612	36,345	8,097	30,867
Africa	6,311	28,606	6,517	29,902	8,645	31,019	11,287	36,248	8,513	31,664
East Asia	6,949	26,552	6,733	28,885	8,988	31,227	13,343	35,573	9,231	31,309
South Asia	6,687	29,189	6,411	29,806	8,294	31,906	8,671	31,073	7,681	30,813
South-East Asia	3,707	17,143	4,983	26,976	8,721	29,764	11,879	33,111	8,339	29,118
Other	5,463	24,237	6,327	26,532	8,284	30,815	11,197	39,435	7,652	29,672
Total	7,074	26,993	7,027	29,305	8,832	29,889	12,415	34,749	8,410	30,017
Non-immigrant Women	5,904	24,183	6,960	29,590	8,149	30,899	12,429	35,204	8,516	30,738

TABLE 11. Average Employment Income and Average Household Income of Immigrant Women by Place of Birth, Ontario, 1981

(1980 Income)

Place of Birth	Age 35 and over									
	Less than Grade 9		Grade 9-13		Some Post-Secondary		University Degree		Total	
	Employment Income	Household Income	Employment Income	Household Income	Employment Income	Household Income	Employment Income	Household Income	Employment Income	Household Income
North & Central America	$ 6,258	$ 25,251	$ 8,443	$ 31,669	$ 9,721	$ 36,260	$ 16,027	$ 47,508	$ 10,710	$ 36,916
Caribbean & Guyana	7,428	25,761	9,427	26,266	12,109	27,990	19,530	36,956	10,927	27,547
South America	7,205	25,527	7,952	28,198	8,650	28,218	11,891	36,299	8,459	28,465
British Isles	7,199	26,563	8,935	32,417	10,957	34,955	18,968	46,276	10,159	33,815
Central Europe	8,476	29,925	9,741	33,691	10,977	34,777	18,404	46,871	10,617	34,322
Northern & Western Europe	6,905	30,199	7,971	31,587	9,642	33,883	17,969	44,175	8,941	32,874
Eastern Europe	8,431	30,801	9,396	32,875	10,843	33,512	18,241	45,037	10,187	33,302
Southern Europe	8 065	32,663	8,386	32,471	9,867	33,862	18,665	42,738	8,388	32,790
Africa	8,047	27,261	9,647	33,335	10,803	35,811	17,002	51,135	10,980	36,221
East Asia	7,204	32,972	8,356	32,319	10,762	34,550	14,412	42,471	9,788	34,668
South Asia	7,009	32,869	8,246	32,175	11,660	35,036	17,342	44,498	11,935	36,669
South-East Asia	4,576	23,730	7,472	29,882	12,254	34,665	15,029	37,464	12,142	34,313
Other	7,574	27,632	9,209	32,246	11,239	32,602	17,897	42,965	10,914	33,119
Total	7,902	30,972	8,905	31,987	10,886	33,899	17,263	44,194	9,981	33,342
Non-immigrant Women	7,120	25,262	8,984	32,010	10,714	35,230	18,959	48,106	10,076	33,445

Appendix 1

Regions and their Components

Region	Components
North and Central America	United States of America
	Mexico
	Other North and Central America
Caribbean & Guyana	Barbados
	Haiti
	Jamaica
	Trinidad and Tobago
	Other Caribbean and Bermuda
	Guyana
South America	Argentina
	Brazil
	Chile
	Ecuador
	Other South America (excluding Guyana)
British Isles	United Kingdom
	Irish Republic
Central Europe	Austria
	Czechoslovakia
	Germany
	Hungary
	Poland
	Switzerland
Northern & Western Europe	Belgium
	Denmark
	Finland
	France
	Netherlands
	Norway
	Sweden
Eastern Europe	Romania
	USSR
	Yugoslavia
Southern Europe	Greece
	Italy
	Malta
	Portugal
	Spain
Africa	
East Asia	Hong Kong
	Japan
	Korea
	Republic of China
	Taiwan

Appendix 1 (cont'd)

Region	Components
South Asia	India
	Pakistan
	Other South Asia
South-East Asia	Philippines
	Vietnam
	Other South East Asia
Other	

Appendix 2

Table A-1. Females Born Outside Canada(1) showing Selected Countries of Birth, Ontario, 1981

Australia	2,685
Austria	8,475
Belgium	5,530
Caribbean and Bermuda	10,940
Central Africa	180
Central America	3,700
Czechoslovakia	11,075
Denmark	3,930
Eastern Africa	8,030
Egypt	2,990
Finland	7,845
France	5,325
Germany(2)	48,305
Greece	24,815
Guyana	16,865
Haiti	470
Hong Kong	13,145
Hungary	17,345
India	24,085
Irish Republic (Eire)	5,095
Italy	120,275
Jamaica	36,035
Japan	2,280
Korea(3)	6,070
Lebanon	4,300
Malta	4,350
Netherlands	37,685
Northern Africa(4)	1,460
Norway	815
Oceania(5)	1,470
Pakistan	4,345
People's Republic of China	10,330
Philippines	18,250
Poland	36,995
Portugal	47,630
Romania	5,715
South America(6)	12,915
South Asia(7)	1,580

(1) Includes females under 15 years of age
(2) Includes East Germany and West Germany
(3) Includes North Korea and South Korea
(4) Excludes Egypt
(5) Excludes Australia
(6) Excludes Guyana
(7) Excludes India and Pakistan

Table A-1. Females Born Outside Canada(1) showing Selected Countries of Birth, Ontario, 1981 - cont'd

South East Asia(8)	6,610
Southern Africa	6,625
Spain	2,210
Sweden	1,700
Switzerland	2,800
Taiwan	11,425
Trinidad and Tobago	14,345
United Kingdom	265,880
United States	62,750
U.S.S.R.	31,330
Vietnam	7.810
Western Africa	1,010
Western Asia(9)	10,295
Yugoslavia	31,275
Other	3.250
Total	1,032,670

(8) Excludes Philippines and Vietnam
(9) Excludes Lebanon

Source: 1981 Census of Canada, Catalogue Number 93-930 (Volume 2 - Provincial Series), Table 8.

Appendix 3

Definitions

Immigrant Woman

Refers to a female 15 years of age or older who was born outside Canada and was not a Canadian citizen by birth according to the 1981 Census.

Non-Immigrant

Refers to those who were born in Canada. Note that Canadian citizens born outside Canada (about 16,000) are included in this category.

Period of Immigration

Refers to groupings of years derived from years of immigration reported by persons who are not Canadian citizens by birth.

Mother Tongue

Refers to the first language learned in childhood and still understood by an individual.

Home Language

Refers to the specific language spoken at home by the respondent at the time of the Census. If more than one language was spoken, the language spoken most often by the respondent was to be reported.

Official Languages

Refers to the ability to conduct a conversation in either of the official languages of Canada.

Census Family

Refers to a husband and wife (with or without children who have never married, regardless of age), or a lone parent of any marital status, with one or more children who have never married, regardless of age, living in the same dwelling. For census purposes, persons living in a common-law type of arrangement are considered as now married, regardless of their legal marital status; they accordingly appear as husband-wife family in the census family tables.

Highest Level of Schooling

Refers to the highest grade or year of elementary or secondary school attended, or the highest year of university or other non-university completed.

Labour Force Activity

Refers to the labour market activity of the population 15 years of age and over, excluding inmates, who, in the week prior to enumeration (June 3, 1981) were employed or unemployed. The remainder of the working age population are classified as not in the labour force.

Occupation

Refers to the kind of work persons 15 years of age and over, excluding inmates, were doing during the reference week, as determined by their reporting of their kind of work and the description of the most important duties in their job. If the person did not have a job during the week prior to enumeration, the data relate to the job of longest duration since January 1, 1980. Persons with two or more jobs were to report the information for the job at which they worked the most hours.

Employment income

Refers to the total income received by persons 15 years of age and over during 1980 as wages and salaries, net income from non-farm self-employed and/or net farm income.

Household income

Refers to a derived variable summing the total incomes of all members of the household.

Appendix 4

Table A-2. Immigrant Women by Census Agglomeration of Residence, Ontario, 1981

	Number	%	Immigrant as % of Population
Census Agglomeration	71,890	8.3	
Cornwall	1,700	.2	6.6
Hawkesbury	145	-	3.1
Smiths Falls	395	-	5.7
Brockville	1,915	.2	11.7
Pembroke	535	.1	5.1
Petawawa	455	-	8.2
Kingston	7,660	.8	14.5
Belleville	2,310	.2	9.9
Trenton	1,905	.2	10.7
Cobourg	1,215	.1	13.5
Peterborough	4,475	.5	10.7
Lindsay	860	.1	9.5
Brantford	7,585	.8	18.0
Guelph	7,580	.8	20.9
Fergus	665	.1	11.6
Stratford	1,810	.2	13.2
Chatham	3,095	.3	13.9
Leamington	2,785	.3	28.8
Sarnia	6,720	.7	17.2
Owen Sound	1,005	.1	8.2
Barrie	4,425	.5	14.7
Orillia	1,775	.2	12.4
Midland	1,535	.2	9.3
North Bay	1,975	.2	7.4
Haileybury	370	-	5.7
Sault Ste. Marie	6,215	.7	15.0
Kenora	780	.1	10.0
Total in Census Metropolitan Area or Census Agglomeration	867,580		90.1

Source: 1981 Census of Canada, Unpublished Data.

Table A-3. Immigrant Women by Census Division, Ontario, 1981

	Number	% of Immigrant Women in Ontario	Immigrants as % of CD Population
Glengarry County	655	.1	6.8
Prescott County	510	.1	3.6
Russell County	335	-	3.6
Stormont County	2,050	.2	6.8
Dundas County	755	.1	8.7
Ottawa Carleton	43,635	4.5	15.6
Grenville County	1,365	.1	11.0
Leeds County	2,630	.3	10.3
Lanark County	1,410	.1	6.5
Frontenac County	7,125	.7	14.3
Lennox and Addington County	1,440	.1	9.1
Hastings County	4,750	.5	9.1
Prince Edward County	1,180	.1	10.4
Northunberland County	3,835	.4	12.2
Peterborough County	5,340	.6	10.6
Victoria Country	2,305	.2	9.6
Durham Regional Municipality	25,505	2.6	19.4
York Regional Municipality	29,485	3.1	25.2
Toronto Metropolitan Municipality	419,505	43.6	41.0
Peel Regional Municipality	73,360	7.6	32.9
Dufferin County	2,360	.3	15.6
Wellington County	10,435	1.1	17.4
Halton Regional Municipality	28,830	3.0	24.3
Hamilton-Wentworth Regional Municipality	53,090	5.5	26.9
Niagara Regional Municipality	39,535	4.1	22.0
Haldimand-Norfolk Regional Municipality	6,225	.6	14.8
Brant County	8,405	.9	16.9
Waterloo Regional Municipality	30,010	3.1	21.2
Perth County	3,200	.3	10.3
Oxford County	5,550	.6	13.7
Elgin County	5,100	.5	15.6
Kent County	6,290	.7	12.1
Essex County	31,985	3.3	21.2
Lambton County	8,585	.9	14.7
Middlesex County	29,895	3.1	19.7
Huron County	2,340	.2	9.1
Bruce Country	2,245	.2	8.2
Grey County	2,995	.3	8.7
Simcoe County	14,290	1.5	13.4
Muskoka District Municipality	1,900	.2	9.6
Haliburton County	455	-	8.4
Renfrew County	2,880	.3	7.1
Nipissing District	2,280	.2	6.1
Parry Sound District	1,305	.1	7.5
Manitoulin District	170	-	3.6
Sudbury District	635	.1	4.8

Table A-3. Immigrant Women by Census Division, Ontario, 1981 - concluded

	Number	% of Immigrant Women in Ontario	Immigrants as % of CD Population
Sudbury Regional Municipality	7,770	.8	10.4
Timiskaming District	1,480	.2	7.4
Cochrane District	2,900	.3	6.6
Algoma District	7,745	.8	12.5
Thunder Bay District	10,975	1.1	15.4
Rainy River District	1,185	.1	11.0
Kenora District	2,365	.2	8.7
Total	962,560	100.0	

Source: 1981 Census of Canada, Unpublished Data.

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